THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND SAXONIA

Anxiety Respecting the American Question on the Increase.

Napoleon's Latest Interview with Mr. Slidell.

The Emperor Pronounces the Rebel Cause "Hopeless," and Advises Them to "Lay Down Their Arms."

General Prim Appointed Spanish Ambassador to Mexico.

Iron-Clad Ships and Land Fortifications.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN Ac.,

The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at half-past three in the afternoon of the 24th, and from Queenstown on the 25th ult., ar-

with the European mails and passengers.

Her news is three days later than that by the City of

The shipwrights in the various dockyards of England are to be employed in building iron vessels, if they de-sire such employment, as it is considered that the general work of iron shipbuilding will be better performed

by shipwrights than by any other men.

The recapture of Nieksich by Dervish Pacha is confirmed in Turkey. The Moutenegrins made three as-saults on Zubzi, but each time were repulsed by the

The Calcutta and China mails reached Marseilles on the morning of the 24th of May. The American portion will come by the next steamer.

The steamer Southwick arrived at Liverpool May 25, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of cotton and rosin. The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 21st of May, also arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with mails and passengers.

Our Paris Correspondence.

The Last Interview Between the Emperor and Stidell—The "Persecuted South"—The Mexican Improplio—Is the United States Menaced?—Bitter Feeling Against England and Spain-The Emperor's Prospective Slice of Me

I stated in my last letter that, since the receipt of a re pert from M. Mercier and his journey to Richmond, John Slidell had had another interview with the Emperor. I knew then the fact to be as stated, but had not h the particulars, which have since been given, and are from a source which renders them perfectly reliable, and

give you an idea of some of the habits of the Slideli family. Since they moved into their apartments in the Champs Elysees, every Thursday evening has been devoted to receptions, which have been attended by all respectable Southerners in Paris (and some, perhaps, ould not strictly be entitled to that denom as well as by a considerable number of French families distinctly understood that they make no calls, and, while happy to see all their friends, return no visits and go mowhere, alleging as their reason the present melarcholy and dilapidated condition of "the country" which they desire to represent at this court, and which melancholy and dilapidated condition is supposed to cause them to shed so many metaphorical tears that they would not ook well in society. The result has been that, with very rare exceptions, they have not visited at all.

Well, on the evening in question, last week, the Minister of the Interior-the Count de Persigny-gave one of his "private receptions," distinguished from a public recep tion by the fact of none being present except upon invi-tation. A card was sent to Mr. Slidell the day before, requesting his presence; but he sent an excuse, and did

Persigny ordered up his carriage, and, getting into it, went himself to Mr. Slidell's residence, and sent word up that he should come. Mr. Slidell got into the carr with Persigny, and drove to his residence, where th (Ambassador!) found a considerable assemblage of th very highest personages of Paris, and among them no less important an individual than his Majesty Napoleon the Third, with whom it is said Mr. Slidell sat in a corner

and chatted for nearly an hour.

This was only a day or two before the departure of Persigny for England, whither it is supposed he has gonupon business connected with American affairs—either ours or those of Mexico. I should like to be able to inform you what the Emperor said to Slidell, and am sorr; that it is not in my power; but we begin to believe her that the idea of intervention on the part of his Majesty has assumed a new form, and that his mediation will be used, if used at ali, to induce the rebels to lay down their arms and reinquish a struggle which is daily growing

create and keep up a sympathy for the "persecuted South," and set examples of self denial and suffering which are really wonderful. When they first came t Paris the original idea was to make a "splurge;" an with this object among other things a magnificent equipage was purchased, and three livered servants employed to assist at the afternoon drives of Mrs. and th Misses Slideli, in the avenue de l'Imperatrice. In a short time, however, the tactics were changed, and Miss Slidell (the young lady who boasted of her heroic feat of striking Lieutenant Fairfax) insisted upon the replacing of the spiendid equipage by a much more modest one, which was actually done, and the Southern sympathizers were teld that the reason of this was that the family of the "Ambassador," feeling so keenly the sufferings of their brethren at home, did not think it right to spend money on so much show.

At length light is breaking in upon the mysteriou design of the Emperor in Mexico. The rupture between the allied Powers and the departure of England and Spain from the field of action have been the means of bringing out at least the determination of France to establish a monarchy upon the American continent. In conversa-tion yesterday, however, with a liberal journalist of ment of troops, under Lerencez, went to Mexico, the commanding officer had orders to march to the city, which orders had not been counter manded. The Emperor's plans, he thinks, however have been medified by the recent federal successes and particularly by the capture of New Orleans; and we think his Majesty will give up the idea of making conquests on American soft. Apropos of this, in an article upon Mexican affairs, which just at present furnish the principal topic of conversation in the political circle of Paris, the inspired Patrica few evenings since made the following curious remark:-"Everybody understands that the future of Havana depends upon the success of

the expedition which France is now carrying on in Mex What the Patrie means by this it does not ex plain, and the only reasonable theory in explanation of it is that given by the Presse in reply to it, in which it is regarded as a menace against the United States. The Press says:—"The article in the Patric means nothing. or, if it has any meaning, it is a menace against the United States. The movement may seem, however, baily chosen for a provocation. The partisans of the Union, who are crushing out the finsurgents of the South, are taking courage and reforming, and the rebei army, diserganized and shaken by its reverses of every description, finds, bursting beneath its very feet, miner of patriotism and enthusiasm for the Union. In all pro Subjility the Enited States, in a short time reconstituted will be without adversaries before them, at the head of a respectable army, and possessed of an iros-clad navy of a powerful character. Under these circumstances, w it the time, on account of an Austrian Archduke, to seek a quarrot with them? No sensible person can think of such a thing, and we are inclined to believe that tabe Patrie, in speaking as it has done, has not

precisely weighed the importance of its words." spirit against England and Spain for the course which there is reasonable ground to hope that before they get through with this matter their attention may be dismay have on hand between themselves.

up his Mexican hopes; but I do not believe it, as it is understood here that upon the elevation of the Arch-duke Maximilian to the Mexican throne, in consider ation of the part which France has acted in the mat ter, she is to receive the concession as a French colony of the whole State of Sonora. This has been a favorite scheme of Napoleon ever since his ele-vation to the French threne. In 1855 M. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, of course in obedience to orders from his sovereign, was scheming with the Alvarez party with this end in view, and gave secret encouragement and assistance to the filibustering expedition which departed from San Antonio, under the command of the unfortunate Count Raousset de Boulbon. Depend upon it, if the Emperor's schemes in Mexico ripen

nto reality, he will have a large share of the fruit.

All that the official journal has deigned to say editorially in relation to Mexican affairs is contained in the non-official portion of the Moniteur of this morning. In order official portion of the Monster of this morning. In order to justify the course pursued by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor in Mexico, it gives the presemble and first and second articles of the London convention, and then gives an extract from the instructions given in November last to Admiral de la Graviere, in which, in view of future contingencies, he is ordered to encourage the Mexi-can people in their endeavors to establish a "stable gov-ernment." Copies of these instructions were sent, the

The Vicercy of Egypt, Said Pacha, with his penhew Mustapha Pacha, and a numerous suite, arrived here on Sunday evening, and are now the Hons of Paris.

General Goyon left Rome on the 18th, and he and the Prince Napoleon are expected to arrive in Paris about

the same time, in a day or two.!

The Society of Acclimation have decided to have a grand "World's Exhibition" of dogs, to take place in May. 1863.

Count Agener de Gasparin, the author of "The Uprising of a Great People," has just published another work entitled, "America in the Eyes of Europe—Principle and Interest," in which the whole American question is dis-cussed with the same clearness of manner, elegance of style and justness of appreciation which made his forner work so popular.

Mr. Cameron and Bayard Taylor, on their way to Rus sia, are expected here in the early part of next week.

Silence of the Official Journal on Mexico—The Semi-official Organs—Rumors—Opposition to the Government—Grow-ing Discontent—Difficulty in the "Home Department"— Erroncous Opinions—New Orleans—The Emperor on the Destruction of Cotton—A Remarkable Discovery—Rail way Cars Without Wheels or Locomotives, &c.
It is certainly provoking to take up the Moniteur day

after day and find nothing in the columns of the official ournal which gives us any satisfactory information upon the present all absorbing question of Mexico, and what the Emperor will "do with it." The Moniteur of this morning contains several columns of reports and statis bacco, but not a word about Mexico, any more than if a country did not exist under the sun, and was not now invaded by French troops. As the official journal throws no light upon the subject, we are forced to depend for information upon the "officious" organs of the government, such as the Patric tone of these, it would appear that there is no truth in the report published in a London journal that the Empe en the error of his ways, had repented him o his design upon Mexico, and had determined to withdraw his troops as soon as possible. On the contrary, bitter ness and hostility toward England and Spain character ize the articles of these journals, and they represent that the Emperor is determined to pursue his plans in Mexico solitary and alone, and to the "bitter end." The Patric indeed states that a large number of merchant vessel have been taken up by the government to carry provisions to the troops in Mexico. A great variety of rumors are in circulation—among them that at a council of ministers held on Saturday, at which the terms against any change of programme, and it was deided that the French troops should remain in the city f Mexico till October, when twenty thousand fresh soldiers were to be sent out; that the occupation is to continue three years; that England has formally protested against the present attitude of France; that a special sessenger has been sent to the Queen of Spain, and the M. Thouvenel is about sending a circular to the foreign diplomatic agents explaining the present position of the time public opinion is very much excited and divided The organs of the liberal party-the Siecle, the Press and the Opinion Nationals—are as severe upon the government as they dare to be, and the anti-imperial party is citing still further a rapidly growing discontent agains the present ruling power. It is by no means imposs that Mexico may be the rock upon which the imperial power of France may split. The Bourse has been affected by the affair, and the rentes are falling every day and moneyed men shrug their shoulders and shake their heads, and express anxiety, and say that the financial affairs of France will always be kept unsettled so long as France is disposed to incur enormous annual expenses in settling the political affairs of other nations. The facis, thinking men in France are becoming alarmed at this disposition of his Majesty to make himself the arbiter of the destinies of the world, and are growing more and more discontented with a ruler course is so uncertain, and whose acts seem to be con-trolled by no fixed principles—a ruler who seems to felight in continually surprising and startling the world, and for the gratification of whose fancies they are re-Empress has been soused, and that she has given his Majesty " a piece of her mind" about his course in regard

to Mexico which was not at all flattering to him.

It never seems for a moment to enter the heads of the government partisans that there will be any serious obstacle in the way of carrying out the plans in Mexice. It seems taken for granted that the French soldiers are invincible, and that they have but to "come and see and conquer," and that the Mexicans will offer them no serious resistance. It seems to be doubted almost whether the vomito of Vera Cruz will not pass them harmlessly by; and one of the journals asserts that that city, instead of being pestilent and deathly, is a delightfully healthy and agree-able place. It does not seem to be considered that the United States, even if the force of circumstances should require her to be a mere protesting spectator now, will, when her present domestic difficulties are settled, fall back upon the Monroe doctrine as the only safeguard of with it, if need be, all the republics of North and South America, (all of which, if the Mexican scheme succeeds, are menaced,) drive back the invaders, or dethrone any monarch of their making, and commence the great battle which must one day be fought between republicanism and monarchy. The end is not yet, and it may be tha the shrewd Emperor may yet find some plausible pretext for escaping from his present position before it is too

The wanton destruction of cotton by the Southern rebels will not increase the sympathy for their cause in Europe, particularly now, when there seemed a prospect of a revival of trade and manufactures by the opening of the Southern ports. It is indeed said that one of the objects of the Emperor in seeing Mr. Slidell at Count Pessigny's reception—the particulars of which I gave you in my last letter—was to express to him his regret at the wasteful destruction of property, and particularly of the staple which the world se much needed; and that be expressed to Mr. Slidell the hope that this would not continue, and that Mr. Slidell has informed his "govern ment" of the subject of the conversation. This is one

of the rumors. by a M. Girard, who professes to have discovered a plan by which rail care can be propelled without wheels and without lecomotives. Experiments have already been made pear Malmaison upon a track about a hundred yards in length, and the Emperor has witnessed some of them—his Majesty deigning to undertake to move a large car by pushing it gently with his walking stick, which he succeeded in doing, very much to his own surprise and that of his suits. In M. Girard's new plan sledges upon runners, which move upon pivets, so to accommodate themselves to the curves of the road, are used, indate themselves to the curvas of the road, are used, in-stend of ordinary cars and wheels, and the rais upon which they are run are considerably broader than those in ordinary use upon raisways. Now, the amount of power requisite to start a ten upon wheels in an ordinary railway is from ten to feurteen bounds, while upon

M. Girard's runners, in their ordinary state, it requires a power of 10.40 lbs. to move a ton. He reduces this, however, to about nine pounds, by the simple contrivance of a forcing pump piaced upon the vehicle, by means of which a film of water is kept continually injected beneath the runners, thus reducing the friction to almost nothing, the care, as it were, saling along. Another peculiarity of his system is the suppression of locomotives; the motive power being also water. A series of stationary engines, placed at intervals of ten kilometres (six miles), compress water into a metal tube, and the pressure thus obtained—equal to seven or eight atmospheres—is communicated to transversal pipes, placed at intervals of firty yards, and provided each with a lateral orifice, which is opened and then closed by the train itself as it passes. The water, issuing from the orifice with a certain degree of violence, strikes a series of curved ficats, like those of water wheels, and placed under the floor of each carriage. By this means the experiments prove that a train may be propolled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour along gradients of one and four-fifths inches per yard. The Emperor is said to be enthusiastically interested in this new mode of transportation, and experiments are shortly to be made upon a much larger scale than they have heretofore been.

Another invention, more in accordance with the spirit of the times, is alleged to have been made by a person near Rochelle, who, it is said, has been engaged ten years in perfecting it. He claims that, by an application of electric power, he can concentrate at the moment of discharge all the guns on the side of a vessel upon any given point on the enemy's vessel or fortifications, and that no iron plates, however thick, could resist the terrible effects of such a converging fire. The Emperor has sent the inventor a flattering letter, and conferred upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Americans are becoming thick in Paris, many arriving by the steamers a

Majesty for the job.

The Camp of Chalons is to be inaugurated on the 26th.
Canrobert is in sommand.

Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has arrived here on his

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The anxiety relative to news from America was daily oming more and more intense among the commercia classes of England, and false rumors were in constan

The London Times publishes, without vouching for its authenticity, a private despatch received by the steamer Bremen, to the effect that "The Confederates in Virginia nad been defeated and surrounded.

The London News had also given currency to a report that a private despatch, dated May 12, had been received per North American, via Cape Race, and that it quot ed United States sixes of '81 at 105 1/2. No confirmation of either of these despatches had been received through the regular channels, and the arrival of the America was anxiously awaited, that they might be

other confirmed or disproved.

The London Times remarks that it is now deprived of any information from the seat of war except that which the federal government is pleased to prepare for home

and foreign consumption.

The London Army and Navy Gazette regrets that British military commission has not been appointed to the headquarters of the federal army.

In the House of Commons on the 23d ult., Mr. Mild-may asked what steps the government intended to take in the case of the steamer Bermuda, which had been seized by a federal ship of war on her passage from en British colony to another.

Mr. Layard said government had received information

of the seizure, and the case had been referred to the law

officers of the Crown.

The London Times says that the details of the capture of New Orleans show the surrender of the city in a light more creditable to the defenders, and the surrender after such a contest as took place, is divested of any reproach. It argues that the subsequent occurrence plainly show the flerce and resolute spirit of the Souther people, and says:-

people, and says:—
From this we are to cenclude that a stubborn defensive warfare, a campaign of positions, will be carried on by skilful and desperate men who rule the Southern contectration. It may be so; but certainly the progress of the North, though sometimes slow, has been hitherto sure, and if place after place be abandoned there must come a time when the rest will be hardly worth defending. Of the future we know little; it can only be said that the South has fanaticism and desperation to oppose to the superior numbers, westly and the military appliances of the North, and that the contest may rage with greater fury than ever during the next few weeks.

The Paris Constitutionsel, in a conspicuous leading arti-The Paris Constitutionnel, in a conspicuous leading article on the actual state of the civil war, says:—

cle on the actual state of the civil war, says:—
The capture of New Orleans is a great victory for the North; but it has not modified the struggle. The North, advancing deep into the South, will meet with insurmountation obstacles. The end is further off than ever. Those who urge the North to establish its sway on sanguinary runs and devastation are not aware or the saduture they would prepare for the whole of Americanamely, emancipation for four millions of negroes and slavery for six millions of whites.

Arguments relative to the restitution of the ship Emily St. Pierre to the federal government were being carried on, pro and con., in the columns of the Liverpool journals and, while it was urged by some writers that the de mand of the American government for the restitution ought to be compiled with, it was maintained by others that the demand could not be legally sustained.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

The London Globe says that England has washed he mands of the Mexican business, and retains only the hands of the Mexican business, and retains only that hold over the customs of Vera Gruz essential to compe the Mexican government to discharge its debts to Eng

the Mexican government to discharge its debts to English subjects.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globs says, in
regard to the French occupation of Mexico, that the plan
of operations has been fully decided upon in the imperial
councils and Cabinet. The metropolis of Mexico is to be
occupied under every contingency, and garrisoned until
the 20th of the coming October, when, the yellow fever
season being over, a fresh army is to be forthcoming,
and every strategic position in the whole country seized
on. There is to be a three years' occupation by French
troops, to allow time for the development of the national
will.

The Exercit Public in a measure confirms this, it he

will.

The Esprit Public in a measure confirms this; it be lieves a council of ministers had deliberated on Mexican affairs, and decided that the expedition should be pursued and that the Cabinets of Madrid and London were made

and that the Cabinets of Madrid and London were made acquainted with the resolution.

A Madrid despatch says.—

A telegram received here from London states that England and Spain have both entirely approved the conduct of their plenipotentiaries in Mexico. The English Cabinet is said to have invited the Cabinet of Madrid to declare the treaty concluded at London to have lapsed.

MADRID, May 24, 1862.

It is stated that Gen. Prim will be suthorized to return of Mexico as Spanish Ambassador. He will be instructed to present his credentials to only the constituted government and to Juarez.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d uit., the bril giving certain power to the United Kingdom Telegraph Company, to whom the introduction of the uniform shrling tariff is due, was passed to a second reading.

Lord Palmeraton stated in reply to Sir John Pakington that government was not prepared to introduce any measure on the subject of church rates.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Griffith, said the continuance on the part of the Pacha of Egypt of the employment of foreod labor on the Suez Canal was a matter which had been discussed and settled between the governments which were interested in the question.

Mr. Malcoim asked whether the attention of her Majesty's government has been directed to an advertisement of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, in which offers are made to convey five hundred emprants from England to British Columbia Country in every in which offers are made to convey five hundred emprants from England to British Columbia Country in the passage money to be £42, and the journey to occupy five weeks; whether it was aware that a vessel is to start from Glasgow on the 31st of May with a large number of persons who have engaged their passage on the terms of such advertisement; whether her Majasty's Emigration Commissioners have satisfied themselves that the British Columbia in the terms of their advertisement to British Columbia in the terms of their advertisement to British Columbia in the terms of their advertisement and have it in their power to carry the emigrants to British Columbia in the terms of their advertisement and whether they have considered the probability of the intending emigrants being starved between Montreal and British Columbia.

Mr. C. Fortescue and that the attention of the government had been directed to the prospectus in question, and some inquiries had been made in reference to it. He believed that arrangements were being made, and as the emigrants were principally young men, he believed they were likely to accomplish the journey in safety.

In

serving that the sums voted for the military and naval services of the country have not been greater than its requirements.

Sir Robert Peel researched, in response to Mr. Maguire, that the distress in Ireland had not been searly so great as represented; that it was on the decline, and that government had done its duty in the matter.

Sir Robert Clifton called attention to the increasing expenditure for national deforces in time of peace. He referred to the statement given by Lord Palmerston of the strength of the army and navy, and asserted that the French Emperor was animated with the most friendly feelings towards Eagland and shoovely desirous of reducing his expenditure. He had the best authority for stating that the French army and navy had been greatly reduced, and that the Emperor had ordered his Ministers to inform the English government of their extent and character, for he winhed the English public to be folly informed of the facts of the case. He meved for those papers which had been forwarded to the government respecting the armaments of France. He changed the government with getting up panies, and obliging the panies; but the country had, under the greatone of the late government, deliberately adopted its policy, and the present government, deliberately alopted its policy, and no objection to give whatever information the government mad only carried it out. He had no objection to give whatever information the government with government and only carried it out. He had no objection to give whatever information the government will give the proper that the country had, under the greatone of the late government and only carried it out. He had no objection to give whatever information the government will, the Robert Alondon and wile, of Beston, H. B. Woodkouse, of Liverpeol, Capt. G. H. Powers, of Hudson, Austin Myers, of Syracuse, and wile, of Beston, H. B. Woodkouse, of Liverpeol, Capt. G. H. Powers, of Hudson, Austin Myers, of Syracuse, and wile, of Beston, H. B. Woodkouse, of Liverpeol, Capt. G. H. P

ment could obtain from official sources in France, but he must decline to produce the reports of the officers of the English government, which had been made confiden-

must decline to produce the reports of the officers of the English government, which had been made confidentially.

Mr. B. Osborne complained of the treatment of Captain Coles, and contrasted it with that of Sir W. Armstrong. He asserted that the experiments with the monater Armstrong gun had been a perfect debusion, and that the Warrier target had never been fairly penetrated. He asserted the Armstrong gun to be a failure as a naval gun, and that it would be found so after millions had been wasted.

Sir J. De Hay explained that the effects of the monster Armstrong gun on the Warrier target were found not to be so great on examination as they appeared at first when they could only observe the front of it. He admitted that on May 20 the gun, although it had pierced the armor plates, had only bulged in the skin of the ship, without doing any damage. He believed the Armstrong gun to be the best in the world.

Lord C. Paget denied that Captain Coles had been unfairly treated. He would receive a royalty for every cupola used in the navy, and it was only a lair remuneration for his valuable invention.

The resolution to present Mr. George Peabody with the freedem of the city of London, in response to his mobile gift of £169,000 for the benefit of the poor, had been adopted by the Ommon Council after a debate, in which the highest compliments were paid to Mr. Peabody.

It is stated that the Admiralty have settled with Captain Coles £100 for every cupola brought into the service for the next fourteen years.

The description of the Mediusranean and Bombay.

India and China.

The heavy portion of the Mediterranean and Bombay mais arrived on the afternoon of May 24.

The Rao, nephew of Nena Sahib, has been captured in Cashmere territory.

The rebels (Chinese) were driven out of Thugtjadja on the 3d of April. The place is in the hands of the Allies. Admiral Hope and Dr. Hesketh slightly wounded. Troops have been ordered from Tien-tain to this place. Nankin is surrounded by superior forces. Foreigners are allowed to visit Pekia under the passport system. The foreign Allies are gaining favor in the eyes of the Chinese.

Nothing important from Japan.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the London Times (City Article), May 24.]

The English funds opened steadily this (23d) morning, and remained without alteration until just before the close of business, when an advance of an eighth was established on the receipt of improved accounts from the Paris Bourse. At the same time a telegram from New York to a leading firm announced that "the Confederate army in Virginia has been defeated and surrounded." Consols for money were first quoted 33% a %, and the final prices were 93% a % for money, and 92% a % exclividend for the 10th of June. Bank stock closed at 235 a 237; reduced and new three per cents, 91%, and Exchequer bills 10s. a 14s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange to-day advances were offered at 1% to 2 per cent, but at the Bank of England there was rather full demand for discount at the increased rate, and in the open market there was also considerable activity.

The market for foreign securities was quiet in the morning, but at the close the accounts from the Paris Bourse caused animation. After official hours Italian five per cents, which left off yesterday at 69%, were quoted 70% a %; Mexican closed at 31% a %, and Spanish certificates at 8% a 9. The official list comprised the following transactions:—Brazilian fives, 100%; do., 1843, 102; Mexican, 31% a %; New Granada, 25%; Spanish, 54% a % a 54; do., passive, 19% a ½; do., certificates, 8% a 9 a 8% a %; rentes (3 per cent), 69% a % a % a %.

About £120,000, chiefly in bar gold, was taken to the

About £120,000, chiefly in bar gold, was taken to the Bank to day.

Notice has been given that the Exchequer bills falling due in June will be continued at their existing rate of three per cent per annum.

In the Continental exchanges this afternoon there was no material alteration.

During the last few days very considerable purchases of bar silver, chiefly from the Continent, have been made, and the price has advanced to 61% per oz.

Messrs. Baring Brothers say:—The improvement in prices has brought forward sallers, and the purchases are chiefly confined to these which can be remitted to the United States. There is little variation from the last quotations

LATEST.

American securities better. Illinois Central, 43% : 43% ids.; Eries, 34% a 35%. MESSES. WARRFIELD, NASH AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

MESSER. WARRFIELD, NASH AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
Liverroot. May 23, 1862.
Corron.—This market is now entirely controlled by the news received from America by each successive steamer.
Immediately after our last issue, the announcement of an intention on the part of the federal government to open some of the Southern ports, caused a decline of fully one penny per ib. on American descriptions; but subsequent reports of large quantities of cotton being committed to the flames along the Missispipi river, created a reaction, and three-fourths of a penny of the decline was recovered. Prices close one-fourth of a penny lower than on this day sennight. We quote middling Orleans 12½d; middling uplands 124.; middling Mobile 12½ per lb. Imports for the week 39,072 bales. Total sales 33,880; of which speculators took 10,360; exporters, 3,320; leaving to the speculators took 10,360; exporters, 3,320; leaving to the trade 20,200 bales.

Ashes are more firmly held: sales 3,000 bbls. Pote at

per cwt.

mand.
TURPENTINE must be written dearer; but there is only a retail demand, at 75s. per cwt.
RICE remains very dull; a few trifling sales of Carolina at 31s. 6d. a 37s. 6d.

at 31s. 6d. a 37s. 6d.

Lane experienced an improved demand early in the week, but is again dull. We repeat our quotations, 40s. a 43s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—Sales, 200 packages at 44s. a 46s. In London 6d. advance is paid for forward delivery.

BEN.—Some retail sales, establishing a decline of 2s. 6d. per tierce—say prime mess 90s. a 100s., inferior mess 95s. a 10ss. in London there is an increased disposition to get out of stock.

PORE.—A moderate business, without much change in price, but the tendency is downward both here and in

price, but the tendency is downward both here and in London.

Bacon is again further depressed. In the absence of

London.

Bacon is again further depressed. In the absence of business we omit quotations.

Chesse.—The stock of American is almost eleared out, and when new arrives we expect a fair sale.

Grain.—In the absence of any circumstance to disturb the quiet feeling now roling the grain trade, buyers continue to look for greater concessions in price before laying in stocks; while, in view of the value being already much under importing prices, bolders generally resist. Indian corn, where business took place, must be written 3d. per quarter lower than on Tuesday. Deliveries of wheat from our own farmers for the past week consist of 65,313 quarters, against 70,226 for the corresponding week last year. Average price this year 57s. 11d., against 54s. 4d. same week last year. We had again a limited attendance at our Corn Exchange this morning, and but very little business took place in either wheat or flour, so much so that it is needless to quote any decline; at the same time had purchasers appeared they might have supplied themselves on somewhat easier terms.

Innax Coan held firmly at the reduction already noticed, 27s. being the price for mixed American.

Imports frem May 16 to May 22, inclusive, consist of 67,575 quarters wheat, 30,359 quarters Indian corn, 7,756 sacks and 36,139 barrels flour.

Exports for same period censist of 6,358 quarters wheat, 19,025 quarters Indian corn, 3,426 sacks and 2,227 barrels flour.

We quote:—

Bour.

We quote:—
Wirkar.—Extra Baitimore and Southern white, 10s. 9d.
a 1ls. 6d. per 100 lbs.; Southern red, 10s. 8d. a 10s. 10d.;
Chicago and Milwaukee club, 9s. 6d. a 9s. 10d.; winter
red, 10s. a 16s. 3d.; Pennsylvania red, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 8d.
Frown.—Western and extra State, 24s. a 24s. 6d. per
196 lbs.; Baitimore and Fhiladeiphia, 25s. 6d. a 27s.;
extra Ohie and 8t. Louis, 26s. a 29s.
INDIAN COSN.—Mixed and yellow, 26s. 9d. a 27s. per 480
lbs.; white nominal.

Ibs.; white nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mesers. Baring Bros. & Co. report:—The corn market continues depressed, and wheat is is. a 2s. lower: white American, 56s. a 55c.; red., 59s. a 55s. Flour, 24s. a 28s. [ron—Weish dull; bars and raise, 56 a £5 5s.; Scotch pig., 52c. a 52s. 3d. Sugar in good demand at full prices. Coffee quiet. Tea dull: Congeo, is. Rice firm. Tailow quiet: Y. C., 46s. 6d. Spirits of suppentine in limited supply, at 75s. for American is barreis. Linaced cakes continue to decline; New York, in barreis, £10. Fish olis without improvement: aperm, £50 a £92; cod, £39 a £40. Linaced oil very scarce and in active inquiry at 39s. a 39s. 6d.

30s. a 30s. 6d.

Sales of the week, 4,750 balos: Orleans tres ordinaire.

161f.; bas, 155f. The market is irregular, with an upward tendency, and quotations are 3f. a df. higher.

Stock in port 44,000 bales.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian FATHER POINT, June 5—9 A. M. There are no tidings of the Bohemian, from Liverpeol Weather clear, with a light northeast breeze

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

Brigadier General Howard arrived at the Astor House late on Tuesday evening. He was severely wounded in the battle before Richmond, which rendered the amputation of his arm necessary. After recruiting his energies and strength, which had been greatly exhausted by his journey from the seat of war, he left for his home, in Mains, yesteday afternoon.

Lord Edward St. Maur, a scion of the princely house of Somerset, and son of the duke of that name; H. G. Wise and H. E. Pellew and wwe, of England; Captain Leelle, of Ireland; Rev. W. W. Nies, of Hartford; T. D. Taylor, of Kingston, and J. J. Schermerhorn, of the United States Marines, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Baron Stoeck!, Russian Minister to the United States, and family, from Washington; Marquess de Rills Paima; Arthur Drury, Queon's Massenger, from England, and Mr. Bayydow, Secretary of the Russian Legation, are stopping at the Clarendon Hetel.

Liout. J. S. Besles and E. Miles, of the United States Army; L. Scott, of Leavenworth, Kansas; D. H. Hand and family, of Rock Island, Jil.; Dr. Reed and wife, of Honesdale, Pa.; Henry Wilson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Rufus K. Vicele, of Albany, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Baltwin, of Ryracuse; Capt. Petrie, of the steam-chie Carte of New West. T. M. Washer of Soulest Capt.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. H. Lane and family, of Kansas; Capt. F. B. Sewall, Lieut. C. A. Howard and Dr. Mathews, of the United States Army; N. S. Gregg, of Ohio; Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelpha; E. R. Mudge, of Boston; Mr. Barnes and family, G. Dawson, H. Hastings, J. Davis and G. C. Davidson, of Albany; Hollis White, of Ningara; Mrs. Capt. Sother, of Newport; E. L. Beard, of St. Louis; Mr. Cobert and wife, of San Francisco, and Mr. Stearnes and family, of Bombay, are stopping at the Astor House.

Her Excellency Mrs. Dundas, from Prince Edward Island, is in Queboc, on a visit to the Governor General and Lady Monck.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival at Key West of the United States Frigate Potomac from Vera Cruz.

The Repulse of the French Partially Confirmed.

They Protest Against the Treaty Ratified With the United States.

REPORTED RETREAT TO VERA CRUZ

Our Vera Crux Correspondemce.

Conflicting Reports from Public—Late Advices from the Capital—Treety with England—Progress of the Almonte Party—General Tries in Command at Mexico City—What May Be Repected of Him—The French Commissioners Protest Against the Treety with the United States—Filobuster Excitement—Frighful Ravages of the Vomito—New Line of French Steamers, &c.

Here we are all excitement over the reports received from the interior—the adherents of the Juarez government are in high spirits, and the Almonte people have long

are in high spirite, and the Almonte people have long faces. The reports are these:—On the 4th inst. the French attacked Puebla, and after a severe action were forced to retire, with the loss of some 1,000 killed and wounded, and 200 Zouaves, who were taken prisoners. The following day (the 5th) the French made a new effort to take the place, and were again defeated with heavy loss. The French were 4,000 strong in their attack, and their movements were directed by General Lorencez in person. The reports also say that at the last momen the French were retreating, and the Mexicans, under General Tapia, were preparing for pursuit, and that there remained little doubt but the French would be entirely annihilated. The same reports come accom-panied by an account of the defeat of Marquez near Puebla, so that for the Juarez partisans better advices could not be fabricated. Many

panied by an account of the defeat of Marquez near Puebla, so that for the Juarez partisans better advices could not be fabricated. Many here give the fullest credence to these rumors, and others believe they are entirely false. For my own part, I do not believe it possible that the reports from Puebla can be true, or that the French could have managed so badly as to have met with any serious reverse. To day or to-morrow we must have positive advices. There are already contrary rumors, which say the French have long since passed Puebla. There is a great scarcity of reliable advices from the interior, and it would appear that the couriers despatched from the French camp for this city have so far all fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

Our advices from the capital are to the 6th inst. General Ortega had arrived there with his forces from Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. The government was urging the Governors of States to furnish their contingents with the least possible delay. To raise money the government had doubled nearly all of the old imposts. There was still a great want of money, and it was expected new demands would be made on the capitalists of Mexice. With all the preparations that were being made in the capitalist it was doubful if the government would stay, in case the French move on. There was a large party in favor of moving the capital te one of the interior cities, and this, it is probable, will now be done.

The Mexican papers announce that a treaty has been fully concluded between England and Mexico, by which all pending questions are settled. This treaty has been fully concluded between England and Mexico, by which all pending questions are settled. This treaty was first agreed to at Puebla by Poblado on the part of Mexico and by Commodore Dunlep and Mr. Wyke on the part of England, and has since been approved of by President Juarez. The nature of this treaty has not been made public; but English residents of the capital manifest great diseastifaction, saying that any new paper guarantee fro

Sumption of brandy and water. With such forces as the National Guard of Mexico there will not be much blood shed.

The Freuch Commissioners have made a protest against the ratification of the treaty with the United States, in so far as it may interfere with securifies likely to be asked for by France to secure her claims against the country. There has been some excitement in Chihuahua, on account of the invasion of that State by Colonel Beller with a small force of Texans. The pretext of Beller was that he was hunting Apaches; but this failed to give quiet to the inhabitants of Chinoahua, who saw in Beller nothing but a fillbuster. The town of Piedras, in Nueva Leon, has also been invaded by some one hundred and twenty Americans, who appear to have no connection with Beller. At Piedras the population fired upon the invaders, declaring they were fillbusters.

Oreal stagnation prevails in the capital and all the interior cities, except those which make their importations by the west coast or frontier. The roads remain in the same deplorable state as ever.

In this port everything is now dull. The French are expecting reinforcements, and that is about the only thing we have to anticipate. The merchants are doing nothing, and consequently wear long faces. The Spaniards have nearly all gone, but a few of that expedition remaining. I suppose these will get off in a few days.

The vomito continues here in full force and the mortality is heavy. The Freuch have lost twenty officers by the ventio in this place, and the deaths among their solders have been in proportion.

The government of this city is now occupied in sending off small expeditions to towns on the coast, to induce them to pronounce for Almonte. In this way the will of the nation is to be obtained—at the point of the bayoset. The first steamer of the French was sailed from here after the departure of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere. The reason for withdrawing is the prevalence of the vomito.

Our Key West Correspondence. KEY WEST, May 30, 1862.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Patomac—Partial
Confirmation of the French Disaster, de.
The United States frigate Potomac has just arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, bringing the important informa-tion of the complete discomfiture of the French forces on the line of the Mexican route to the city, and their repulse and hasty retreat to Vera Cruz. No particulars have been received of the engagements. A heavy gale of wind, continuing all day, prevented communication with the frigate here. Enough is known, however, to assure their wings, and the entire army have counter and are now directing their course towards the seacoast retreating rapidly, and with great loss, before a victo-rious and superior force.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, June 5, 1862.

CLEARED.

CLEAREN.
Ship Eastern State, Kashing, Laverpool—A Leary.
Ship Arkwright, Caulkina, Liverpool—Spofford, Pileston & Ce.
Ship Americas Union, Hubbard, Liverpool—Grianell, Mintern & 60.
Bark Heary Trowbrige, Duntze, Barbados—H Trowbridge
& Son.
Bark R G W Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad—C & E J Peters.
Bark Leiand, Nickerson, Philadelphia—N L & G Griswold,
Brig Addy Swift, Avery, St Thomas—Mattiand, Phelps & Co.

laght.
Schr Minerva, Brooks, Philadelphia—H S Rackett.
Schr W H Rowe, Harris, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr S Ciark, Griffin, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston—J C Dayton & Co.
Schr J Reed, Gould, Gloucester—Van Brunt & Slaght,
Schr Philadelphia, Cliraty, Cambridge—Brett, Son & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Persia (Br), Lott, Liverpool, May 24, Queenstown 26th, 4:30 PM, with index and passengers, to K Cunard, May 24, passed ethr Georgianna F Georgia ship Senator,

going into Liverpoo; 28th, lat 49 37, ion 28 33, passed steams in Australasian, hence for Liverpoo; 39th, lat 47 16, ion 29 22 passed steamship Edinburg, hence for Liverpool; Juha 2, h. 42 06, lon 64 25, passed as Broine Levant, bound E; thi, lat 45, ion 68 59, passed a Bremes ship steering W, showing diag with No 192 in it.

Steamship Saxonia (Ham), Ehlera, Hamburg, May 18, vis. Southampton 21st, with moles and passengers, to Eunhardt & Co. Had strong head winds and sea the entire passaguine later three days had a great deal of fog and rain. Arrived off the Hook 4th inst, 5 FM, but could not come in in consequence of the fog. May 21, off Fortland, passed steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen; Ed, lat 50 20, lon 10 20, passed by E Z. from Liverpool for New York.
Steamship Philadelphia (U S transport), Barton, Fenacolam May 25, and Key West 30th, to D D Tompkins.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, April 29, with mole and 455 passengers, to Spofford, rileston & Co. Bose Carroll, of Ireland, died on the passage. The ship anchored in the lower by 4th int. Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has had continual light westerly winds during the cassage. No date, let 44, lon 45 56, spoks Br bark Mary Anna, From Cardiff 123, withten, to Wakes Ship Arey, Wilson, Livargoot, 50 123, withten, to Wakes Ship Arey, Wilson, Livargoot, 55 20, lon 55 50, spoke fishing schr Mary Greens book prof. Frovincetown, Swift, 6 days done had schr Mary Greens book Pilot Fish, bound to Europe; when 78 miles ESE of Sable Island, passed an iceberg.

Ship Electric (Ham), Johnson, Hamburg, 39 days, with mass and 415 passengers, to R M Sloman & Edge. Been three weeks west of the Banks with light westerly winds and ca lms.

of the passage.

Bark St Bernhard (Brem), Deetjen. Rotterdam, 38 days with make and 51 passengers, to Chas Luling. Has had light westerly winds and for from the Banks.

Bark Anna (of Providence), Lundser, Hatteras Inlet, days, in ballast, to U S Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Chas Heddle, Crosby, Baldmore, 5 days, in ballast to Miller & Houghton. Had casterly winds most of the pass age.

Brig Essex, Smith, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar and hore, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Exemplar (Br, of St John, MB), Newell, Cienfuegos 23 days, with sugar and molasses, to master. 3d inst, in 25 30, lon 74, spoke whaling schr Union, 25 days out, with 46

bils oil.

Brig Wm Crawford, Sutton, Saco, 5 days, with heading, to Syndii & Oc.

Syndii & Oc.

Paris Ganages, Dubell, Boston, 2 days, in ballast, to Trask and the Syndii & Oc.

Paris Ganages, Dubell, Boston, 2 days, in ballast, to Trask and the Syndia of Syndia of

Miscellaneous. Missing Vessels—The Usworth, Trumbull, eatled from New York on or about Feb 18 for Queenstown, and has not since been heard of.

The Eliza & Charles, Jones, sailed from New York Feb 18 for Gloucester, and has not since been heard of.

Spoken, &C.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, from Cardiff for Aden, April 1, las

33 N. lon 21 46 W.

Ship Osborn Howes, Kelley, hence for Shanghae, April 19,
lat 6 S, lon 32 W.

Ship Peeries, Ring, from Moulmein for Falmouth, March

30, lat 32 02 3, lon 6 36 E.

Ship "Hindscott" (reported Am), bound W. May 16, las

4 54, lon 40. Ship "Hindsout" (reported Am), bound W. May 18, 184 64 i, 10n 46 64; in 14 65 64; in 14 65 65; in 16 65; in

mer, NYork.

ARKERO, PR. May 25—In port brige Samuel Weinh, Alemeda, for NYork, Idg; Ldilian Balley, for Philadelphia, dos-Burkarn, May 24—Arr Eliza Y oung, Philadelphia, Eld fath, Burgermeister Karsten, NYor Pentley, Bentseyo, May 24—Std Mey Pentley, Bentseyo, May 24—Std Mey Pentley, Bentsey, Cuba.

BRIGA BERLING, May 25—Off, Napoleon, Cushing, from Lone-

BRISTOL, May 20—Sid N-ry penney, nenney, tonney, tonne Bremen).
Rotter, May 21—Arr D B Sexton, Reuter, and M P Rich Cork; W E Anderson, Reed, Plymouth. Sld 19th, Do-Kostrenzka, Randich, NYork.
Ork, May 39—Arr Erica, Nasjen, Phitadelphia. Jung, May 17—Sld Tiger, Lynch, NYork; Henry Harbeck,

Calcuita.

II. May 21—Arr Iddo Kimball, Ulmer, Baltimore;
Stanwood, Philadelphia.
May 22—Arr Trauquebar, Goodwin, London for Besd anchored; 24th, Nueva Providenzia, NYork for on (and proceeded).

Curks Island.
Falkourn. May 19—Arr Village Belle, Blaisdell, Sagua.
And ald 23d for London); 21st, Amos Lawrence, Whitmore,
Rangoon; 22d, Gambla, Keen. Havana.
GLOUCKSTER, Nav 21—Arr Brigand, Duncan, NYOrk.
GLASOOW, May 20—Arr Ann Augusta, Pietcher, Philadeld
GLASOOW, May 20—Arr Ann Augusta, Pietcher, Philadeld GALWAY, May 19—Cld John, Olsen, NYork, GENOA, May 17—Arr Northern B. le, La sen, Beston,

Post, NYork; 24th, B R Milan, E.lis, Matanzas, Going in 24th, Senator, Waish, from NYork; Georgiana F Geory, Balley, from Cardenas, Sid 21st, Eliwood Walter, Chadwick, MYork; 22d, J M Churche, Sid 21st, Eliwood Walter, Chadwick, MYork; 22d, J M Churche, Gild 20th, Hannah Secor, Brooks, NYork; 22d, J M Churche, Gil, Seave, Boston; Freenderne, Eberhari, and Antirite, Tornicich, NYork; 23d, Jessie Rhynas, Fendletor, Boston; Gastav, Callin, Baltimore.
Ent out 20th, Revere, Rocko, for Boston; Carl Von Truenels, Mohm, NYork; Cent. Sth for Stettin); Westmoreland, Decan, Philadelphia; 21st, H E Spearing, Rogers, Calcunta, Zhansan, Soule, Shanghae; Eraewine Giddings, Leiand (or Young, Wyburg; 22d, E F Harriman, Harriman, Balb, Me; City of Washington (e), Nyork; Balei Wood, Banh, do. Loxpon, May 21-Arr Mary Hanmond, Arey, Ca centra, Courant, Oliver, Sombrero; 22d, 'Hafranca, Anderson, New York; Vesta, Walers, do; John N Cushing, Swap, Calcutta, Chidala, Tranquistor, Goodwin, Roston (and anchored sa, Deai 22d); Wm Singer, Fariey, Callon; 23d, E H Taylor, Lord, Nyork; Fanny Fern, Joruha, Cardiff and Shanghae Brilliant, Colbura, Newcastle and Barcelon and Shanghae Brilliant, Colbura, Newcastle and Barcelon and Shanghae Brilliant, Calvar, Rawecastle and Barcelon and Shanghae (ent 15th, with Noddard master).

Thomas.

REWGASPLE, May 19—Ent out, Fanchon, Nieman, NYork 3
Ist, Carolina, Samuelson, do.
Porrassourus, May 22—Paased by, Southampton, Whitney,
rom London for NYork.
PERSANCE, May 20—Paased by, Darmstaedter Bank, Ottensor PERSANCE, May 20—rassed of, Darmanador Bank, Ottologrom Nork for Hamburg, Plant I.—Sid Anne White, NYorke Pour PearA, May 4—No Am vesse in port, Querrary, May 19—art Louisa Wichards, Wiman, doz 224, H Spaiding, Bonker, Cieuthegos (and sid 23d for Liverpool); 25d, Beaver, Chipman, and Ceres, Schmidt, NYork; Wessacumoon, Demarars, Mary B Rich, Dix, Matanass; 24ths S. Feier, Savin, Saguas, J. W Miner, Cienfungos.

Off do Zist, Mary Brafoed, Thompson, from Java for Rote feedam.

lerdam.
RTUL, IW, May 18—Passed by, Windermere, Hardinga, from Havre for NYork.
Off do 21st, Margaret Evans, Warner, from New York for SHIRLDS, May 23-In port Francisks, Mon, for NYork, tico, May 22—Passed by, Amelia, Candlish, for NYork, ones, PR, May 22—In port Br brig Roseway Beile, , for Bakimore, ready for cargo; sohr Peeriess, Pat-for do de Sr JOHNS, I. I. S. Carter, for Bailinors, ready for cargo: some received, for Gallinors, ready for cargo: some received, for do do. Sizena Leona, May 5—In port brigs Ann Elizabeth, Powers, for windward 18th; Sami Churchman, Gandy, for Gorer, for Protome, Gillam, for windward and Salem 6th. Cid. April 10, brig Ann. Yates, Monrovia.

Sagua, Ray 26—Sid brig Andrew Peters, McParland, Phid. Sagua, Ray 26—Sid brig Andrew Peters, McParland, Phid.

adelphia.
TRAIRE, May 20—Arr G T Ward, Briggs, Philadelphia.
TRAIRE, May 19—Arr Zee Nymph. Schipper, NYork.
TURES ISLANDS, May 11—No Am vessel in port.
WATERFORD, May 22—Arr Ross Bottcher, Schults, NYork,
ia Cardiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY, AC.—A. guide for the married, or these contemplating it.—Dr. LARGONTS Paris, London and New York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide. A new collion, reveasing the face obtained by assionly and experiments in the French and the contemplating the state of the property of the contemplating the contem

A LLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED to Core and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and estrains cure for Corns. Bunions. Calonities. Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No eaustic, no add, no pain. 25c., 50c, and \$1 per box. Sent by mad on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by drugsists. Dr. J. BRIGGS. Proprietor and Practical Chiropodiat, 212 Broadway, New York.

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NEW TORK PALE